



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

JOURNAL
OF THE
New York Entomological Society.

EDITED BY HARRISON G. DYAR.

Publishes articles relating to any class of the subkingdom Arthropoda, subject to the acceptance of the Publication Committee. Original communications in this field are solicited.

BOOK NOTICES.

Twentieth Report of the State Entomologist on injurious and other insects of the State of New York, 1904, New York State Museum, Bulletin 97, Entomology 24. By EPHRAIM PORTER FELT, State Entomologist, Albany, New York, State Education Department, 1905.

Dr. Felt's report covers 206 pages with 19 plates and an index. A general account occupies 84 pages; then 58 pages are devoted to studies in Culicidæ, followed by an account of the Jassidæ of New York State by Herbert Osborn, a list of the Hemiptera taken in the Adirondack Mts. by E. P. VanDuzee and of the Lepidoptera taken at Keene Valley by G. F. Comstock. The plates all refer to the article on Culicidæ. The wing scales are given of several exotic species and figures from photographs of the genitalia of 32 species, most of which are here figured for the first time. Only a few of the species are native to New York and are mainly widely exotic. We find the figures most valuable and interesting, but cannot help feeling that the place of publication is a mistake. One of the regular entomological journals would have been more appropriate.

Dr. Felt describes a new species, *Culiselsa auroides* (p. 449) both adult and larva, which he finds allied to *aurifer* Coq. He has kindly loaned us his slides of this larva, which appears to us rather allied to *trivittatus* Coq., as it falls next thereto in our tables. He proposes

the name *subcantans** (p. 474) for the American species heretofore known as *cantans* Meig. The genitalia of our form are found to differ from those of the European species, specimens of which Dr. Felt has received from Dr. F. Meinert. This agrees with what we had anticipated (Journ. N. Y. ent. soc., xiii, 51, 1905) and we congratulate Dr. Felt on being able to demonstrate it. We notice some discrepancies between the figures of the genitalia of *fitchii* and *abfitchii* and our own figures of these species, recently published in this Journal. These concern the filament of the harpe, a very delicate structure, the shape of which may be apparently altered by differences in the excellence of the preparation. We think our figure of *fitchii* is the better, while Dr. Felt has evidently secured a better illustration of *abfitchii* than we did.

Notes on Some Jamaican Culicidæ. By M. GRABHAM, M.A., M.B., Government Medical Service, Jamaica, West Indies. Canadian Entomologist, xxxvii, 401-411, 1905.

We desire to notice Dr. Grabham's paper, principally because he has illustrated the very parts of the mosquito larvæ which we want to know about, and we are able to place nearly all the species he describes at once in our tables. But the larvæ do not agree with those that we have had (and in some cases described) under these names. We believe that in no case is there an agreement. Dr. Grabham describes *Uranotænia lowii* Theob., and *U. socialis* Theob., but we can not make either agree with Miss Mitchell's detailed separation of these forms as they occur in New Orleans. *Melanoconion atratus* Theob. does not agree; our larva has a pilose body and shorter air tube. *Culex confirmatus* Arrib. is widely different from the continental form; our larva is glabrous and the pecten of the air tube runs only half way. *Culex janitor* Theob., is still more different; we have a larva with a long air tube and antennal tuft at the outer fourth arising from a set-off as in *secutor*. *Culex microsquamosus* Theob. is a new species and the larva new to us. There can be no argument about this one. *Janthinosoma jonstonii* Grabham is described without larva. Now all this discrepancy means either that the larvæ are variable, in which case we can not separate one Culicid larva from another, or that somebody's determinations are faulty. Dr. Grabham's adults were, we presume,

* But the *stimulans* of Walker, heretofore referred to the synonymy of *cantans*, has yet to be accounted for.